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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U.S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Acute Conditions geographic distribution

United States July 1958 - June 1959

Statistics on the incidence of acute conditions and the associated days of restricted activity and bed disability by residence and region. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1958-June 1959.

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The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies. For the Health Interview Survey the Bureau of the Census designed and selected the sample, conducted the household interviews, and processed the data in accordance with specifications established by the Public Health Service.

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ACUTE CONDITIONS

INTRODUCTION

In December 1958, the U.S. National Survey issued its first report on acute conditions (Series B, No. 6). This report presented estimates of the incidence of acute conditions and the amount of associated disability for the year June 1957-June 1958. These estimates, however, were so inflated by the abnormally high number of cases of Asian influenza, a disease which reached epidemic proportions during the year, that they were not representative of a typical nonepidemic year. Accordingly, a second report (Series B, No. 18) was issued in June 1960. This report presented estimates of the incidence of acute conditions and associated disability for the year July 1958-June 1959. The present report, which is designed to supplement B-18, presents data for the same year, but the emphasis is on the geographic variation of the conditions rather than on the type of condition. Readers who are interested in the specific condition groups, the medical attention accorded acute conditions, or the days lost from work or school because of acute conditions should consult B-18.

The data presented in this report are derived from a continuous probability sample of the civilian noninstitutional population residing in the United States. The method of collection is by household interviews, and the sample is designed so that interviews are conducted every week of the year and in every State. During the period July 1958-June 1959, approximately 37,000 households containing 120,000 persons were interviewed.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data is presented in Appendix I. Particular attention is called to the section "Reliability of Estimates." Since the data are derived from a sample survey, all of the estimates presented in this report are subject to errors of sampling. The sampling errors for most of the estimates are relatively low. However, when the estimated number is small, the

sampling error may be high and such estimates must be interpreted with caution.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in Appendix II. Since many of these terms have specialized meanings in the survey, familiarity with the definitions is necessary for proper interpretation of the statistics. Most important is the definition of an acute condition, which, with certain exceptions, is defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. The exceptions, which are listed in Appendix II, are certain conditions such as heart trouble and diabetes which are always considered to be chronic.

Appendix III is a facsimile of the questionnaire used by the U.S. National Health Survey from July 1958-June 1959. The data in thisreport are based on the responses to questions 11-17 and table I.

Questions 11-17 are designed to elicit information as to the presence or absence of illnesses and injuries in the household. Each condition which is reported as being present is entered on a separate line of table I, and further questions are asked about this specific condition to obtain a better description of it and also to obtain information about resultant effects on the person.

It is extremely important to remember that the only acute conditions included in this report are those which involved either activity restriction or medical attention. This survey procedure may/influence the pattern of estimates of the incidence of acute conditions because of the relationship between utilization of medical facilities and socioeconomic status. In an area where the utilization of medical facilities is high, a large proportion of the conditions are seen by a physician and few conditions are excluded by the above rule. Conversely, in an area where medical utilization is low, a smaller proportion of the conditions are seen by a physician and for this reason more of the minor acute conditions involving no activity restriction are excluded.

While the number of disability days associated with acute conditions may be dependent upon socioeconomic factors which govern the individual's likelihood of restricting his activity

This report was prepared by Mary Grace Kovar of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

or remaining in bed for the day, all days are tabulated regardless of medical attention. Therefore, the pattern of the estimated number of disability days should not be affected by survey procedures.

RESIDENCE

Residence, which is the term used to differentiate areas of varying population density, is defined for the U. S. National Health Survey as it was for the 1950 Census of Population. In general, the urban population includes residents of places with 2,500 or more inhabitants as well as residents of cities and their urban fringes. The rural-farm population includes all rural residents who say that they live on a farm, and the rural-non-farm population includes all of the rest of the population. More precise definitions are given in Appendix II.

Sex and Age

The distribution of acute conditions by sex and age and the associated days of disability was similar in the urban and the rural-nonfarm populations (fig. 1). For both of these populations there was a steady decline in the incidence of acute conditions with increasing age. The disability days associated with the conditions also declined from the high rates which were characteristic of the early years of life, but after

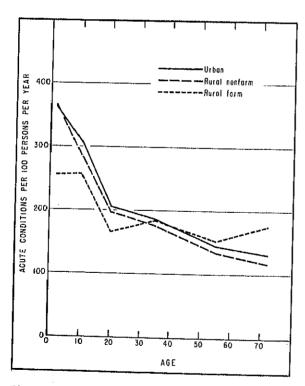


Figure 1. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by residence and age.

middle age the rates again rose. For all males and for females living in urban areas this rise in the number of disability days per 100 persons was not enough to bring the rates to the levels found among children. For females in the nonfarm population, the rise was more marked and the rates for disability days associated with acute conditions were higher in old age than at any other time. A final point worth noting is that in childhood, the average boy had more acute conditions and more days of disability than the average girl, although throughout the rest of life the rates for females were higher than those for males. None of the comments made above apply to the rural-farm population. Although there were similarities, there was much wider fluctuation in the rates for this group. Part of the fluctuation was due to the small population and the consequent increase in sampling variability. but even when this is taken into account there were differences. Perhaps most striking was the high rate of bed disability among females 15-24 years of age. Since the rate of incidence of acute conditions for females 15-24 was of approximately the same magnitude in the three populations, it is difficult to account for the high rate of disability in these young women living on farms. For females aged 65 and over who live on farms, the disability rates were higher than they were in the urban or nonfarm populations, but the incidence of acute conditions was also higher.

For males living on farms, the incidence of acute conditions was lower and the disability rates were higher than they were in the other two populations. However, when the age specific rates are examined, it is obvious that the disability-day rates were lower before 25 years of age than the corresponding rates in the other two populations, and that the higher over-all rates were due to the increased rates of disability days per 100 males aged 25 and over living on farms.

Sex and Condition Group

Tables 1-3 show the data for the incidence of acute conditions and the associated days of disability by sex and condition group for each of the residence areas. Table A is a summary showing the five major condition groups for both sexes.

The incidence of illness conditions was generally somewhat higher in the urban and nonfarm populations while the incidence of injuries was highest in the farm population. However, except for infectious and parasitic diseases and digestive system conditions, the number of days of disability associated with acute conditions was as high or higher for each condition group in the rural-farm population as it was in the other two groups.

Infectious and parasitic diseases had a somewhat higher incidence in the urban and nonfarm populations than they did in the farm population. The difference was mainly due to the

Table A. Incidence of acute conditions and associated days of disability by condition group and residence: United States, July 1958-June 1959

						,
			Condition gr	oup		
Residence	All acute conditions	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions	Digestive system conditions	Injuries	Other
Incidence of acute conditions		Per	100 persons p	per year	ı	l
Urban Rural nonfarm Rural farm	215.6 219.4 198.5	25.6 28.0 21.4	127.4 127.5 112.0	12.3 11.7 10.4	28.0 29.3 32.6	22.4 22.9 22.0
Days of restricted activity						
Urban	815.6 888.8 883.9	118.2 129.2 96.5	407.7 412.8 403.1	37.0 41.7 31.0	142.0 171.5 208.7	110.7 133.6 144.6
Days of bed disability						
Urban Rural nonfarm Rural farm	351.8 366.4 382.8	52.1 59.3 41.4	191.3 188.1 190.8	15.8 19.4 15.6	45.9 45.5 73.4	46.7 54.1 61.8

very low rate of the "virus" in the farm population. While it is possible that this was a real difference among the three groups, it is also possible that what urban persons reported as a "virus" was reported as a respiratory condition by persons in other areas.

Acute respiratory conditions had the highest. incidence and accounted for more disability than any other acute condition group. Over half of the acute conditions reported in the year July 1958-June 1959 were respiratory conditions and these conditions accounted for approximately half of the disability days reported. The incidence of these conditions was somewhat higher in urban and nonfarm areas than it was in farm areas, although the number of days of disability per 100 persons was approximately the same in all three residence areas. In all three areas rates were higher for females than for males although the difference was much less marked for the farm residents than for the other two populations. Females living in urban areas had higher rates of disability due to acute respiratory conditions than females living in either of the rural areas; males living on farms had more disability due to respiratory conditions than males living elsewhere.

The least common acute condition group was the group affecting the digestive system.

The number of conditions and associated days reported was so small that the differences were all within the range of sampling variability.

The incidence of injuries was higher than the incidence of any illness group except the respiratory conditions. The incidence of injuries was particularly high in the rural-farm population where there were 32.6 injuries per 100 persons. Actually, the incidence of injuries for males was about the same in rural-farm and nonfarm areas; the difference in the rates for the two rural areas was due to the difference in the rates among females as there were approximately 7 more injuries per 100 women living on farms than per 100 women in the nonfarm population. Interestingly enough, the difference in the rates of days of restricted activity in the two rural areas was reversed-the females had approximately the same rates and the males had a higher rate in farm than in nonfarm areas. The number of days of bed disability due to injuries was higher on farms than it was in rural-nonfarm areas for both males and females.

For females, the genitourinary conditions and conditions associated with pregnancy are shown separately. The rates for these conditions and for their associated days of disability were highest in the rural-nonfarm population.

REGION

Sex and Age

Approximately 367.9 million acute conditions involving either activity restriction or medical attention occurred during the year July 1958-June 1959. The highest incidence was among children under the age of 5 and the rate decreased progressively in each older age group. Although this decrease in incidence with increasing age was characteristic of all regions, it was most noticeable in the West where children under 5 averaged approximately 4 times as many acute conditions during the year as adults 65 years of age and over.

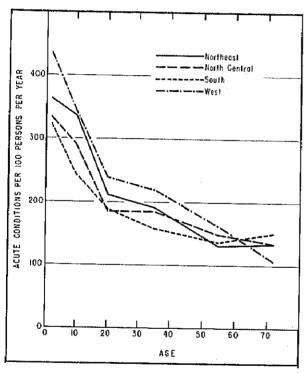


Figure 2. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by region and age.

The Western region had the highest incidence or acute conditions for every age group except the oldest (fig. 2). The number of disability days due to acute conditions was also higher in this region than in any other.

The lowest rate of incidence of acute conditions was in the South, but the amount of disability due to acute conditions was in line with national estimates. Since the disability rates were high, it is interesting that the incidence of acute conditions was low. The answer may lie in the criterion that an acute condition must have involved either medical attention or activity restriction. It is possible that in this region many conditions did not receive medical attention and therefore were excluded from the statistics unless they involved restricted activity.

Sex and Condition Group

Infectious and parasitic diseases had their highest incidence in the Northeast, largely because "the virus" was so commonly reported in that region. If "the virus" is excluded, there is little regional variation in the incidence of these diseases (table B).

Respiratory conditions—the largest group of acute conditions—had their highest incidence in the West and largely accounted for the high incidence of all acute conditions in that region.

There were 1.6 respiratory conditions per person in the West which caused 5.2 days of restricted activity and 2.4 days of bed disability as compared with the U.S. estimates of 1.3 conditions per person causing 4.1 days of restricted activity and 1.9 days of bed disability.

Injuries were the second most common acute condition group in all regions except in the Northeast. In this region infectious and parasitic diseases were more common than injuries. The incidence of injuries and the associated days of disability per person was somewhat higher in the West than in the other three regions; however the relative low incidence of injuries and the consequent high sampling errors indicate that the differences among the regions were not significant.

Table B. Incidence of acute conditions and associated days of disability by condition group and region: United States, July 1958-June 1959

	Condition group								
Region	All acute conditions	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions	Digestive system conditions	Injuries	Other			
Incidence of acute conditions		Per 100 persons per year							
Northeast	219.0 212.9 194.5 253.7	41.3 14.5 26.1 22.7	122.3 135.5 102.0 160.1	11.6 10.9 12.7 12.7	24.5 30.7 28.3 33.7	19.2 21.3 25.5 24.5			
Days of restricted activity									
Northeast North Central South West	869.4 715.4 858.2 1,047.5	179.0 62.8 119.7 133.2	404.9 398.7 366.5 524.5	32.5 29.7 48.7 41.0	150.2 118.7 186.1 196.7	102.9 105.6 137.2 151.9			
Days of bed disability			·						
Northeast North Central South West	358.4 316.1 365.5 441.7	78.5 27.3 56.9 55.7	182.5 187.5 174.4 243.0	12.3 13.3 22.0 21.2	43.9 41.5 52.2 66.4	41.2 46.5 60.0 55.3			

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e 1. Incidence of acute conditions according to residence by sex and age: United States, $_{\rm July~1958\text{-}June~1959}$

e based on household interviews of the civillan noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualions of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Ap-

				Resid	ence					
Sex and age	U.S. total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	U.S. total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm		
	Incid		cute cond ousands	itions	Conditions per 100 persons per year					
Both sexes		ı	l I							
All ages	367,941	221,720	108,013	38,209	214.8	215.6	219.4	198.5		
	69,308	39,596	24,635	5,077	352.8	362.9	364.5	256.8		
	101,319	57,808	32,147	11,364	295.2	308.7	287.6	257.2		
	43,697	26,980	12,051	4,666	199.0	206.3	197.8	167.5		
	83,765	51,718	24,723	7,325	184.1	188.0	176.3	184.6		
***********	50,006	33,012	10,524	6,471	142.7	143.7	134.1	153.1		
	19,846	12,607	3,932	3,307	133.9	131.2	118.0	176.1		
<u>Male</u>	,									
All ages	170,579	100,193	51,779	18,608	204.6	204.7	211.6	187.2		
	37,238	21,268	13,354	2,616	372.1	381.6	393.3	252.0		
	51,634	28,890	17,031	5,712	294.8	304.7	295.6	251.2		
	16,902	10,154	4,642	2,105	164.1	170.8	160.7	143.5		
	34,722	20,840	10,381	3,501	159.1	159.9	151.6	180.3		
	22,999	14,557	4,907	3,535	135.5	134.6	123.4	161.5		
	7,085	4,482	1,464	1,139	105.2	109.5	91.0	1 10. 5		
<u>Female</u>										
All ages	197,362	121,527	56,234	19,601	224.4	225.6	227.2	210.5		
	32,070	18,327	11,281	2,461	332.7	343.5	335.4	262.1		
	49,685	28,917	15,116	5,652	295.6	312.7	279.1	263.6		
	26,795	16,826	7,409	2,561	230.0	236.0	231.4	194.2		
	49,044	30,878	14,341	3,824	207.1	213.3	199.8	188.7		
	27,007	18,455	5,617	2,936	149.4	151.7	145.0	144.1		
	12,761	8,124	2,469	2,168	157.8	147.2	143.2	256.3		

luded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 2. Days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions according to residence by sex and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

Data are based on household interviews of the civillan noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

				Reside	nce				
Sex and age	U. S. total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	U. S. total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	
Both sexes	Days o	f restric	ted activ	lty	Days per 100 persons per year				
All ages	1,446,313	838,555	437,584	170,174	844.3	815.6	888.8	883.9	
0-4	197,576 366,601	114,714 208,693	68,379 117,137	14,482 40,771	1,005.7 1,068.1	1,051.5 1,114.3	1,011.8	732.5 922.6	
15-24 25-44	159,416 306,156	85,160 179,808	52,080 97,079	22,176 29,269	726.2 672.8	651.2 653.6	855.0 692.3	796.3 737.4	
45-64 65+	264,589 151,975	164,261 85,919	61,371 41,536	38,957 24,519	754.8 1,025.4	714.8 894.0	781.8 1,246.2	921.8 1,305.6	
Male									
All ages	622,572	352,337	188,542	81,694	746.8	719.9	770.3	821.8	
0-4 5-14	106,301 185,177	61,219 101,739	36,979 63,534	8,104 19,903	1,062.3 1,057.2	1,098.3 1,073.2	1,089.2 1,102.6	780.7 875.2	
15-24 25-44	52,575 107,425	28,983 62,798	17,009 31,067	6,583 13,561	510.3 492.2	487.4 481.8	588.8 453.8	448.7 698.3	
45-64 65+	113,604 57,491	67,846 29,752	23,622 16,331	22,135 11,407	669.1 853.9	627.4 727.1	594.3 1,015.0	1,011.2 1,106.4	
<u>Female</u>									
All ages	823,741	486,218	249,042	88,481	936.7	902.5	1,006.0	950.1	
0-4 5-14	91,275 181,424	53,495 106,954	31,401 53,603	6,379 20,867	946.9 1,079.5	1,002.5 1,156.6	933.7 989.7	679.3 97 3.3	
15-24 25-44	106,841 198,732	56,177 117,010	35,071 66,013	15,593 15,709	917.0 839.3	787.9 808.4	1,095.3 919.8	1,182.2 775.0	
45-64 65+	150,986 94,484	96,415 56,167	37,749 25,205	16,822 13,112	835.2 1,168.2	792.6 1,017.9	974.2 1,462.0	825.4 1,549.9	

Table 3. Days of bed disability associated with acute conditions according to residence by sex and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	Residence									
Sex and age	U. S. total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	U.S. total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm		
	Da		disabili usands	ty	Days per 100 persons per year					
Both sexes		I	,	ı		1	1	i		
All ages	615,847	361,749	180,395	73,704	359.5	351.8	366.4	382.8		
0-4	83,218	45,309	30,686	7,223	423.6	415.3	454.1	365.4		
	160,816	91,928	50,692	18,195	468.5	490.9	453.5	411.7		
15-24	71,288	39,241	20,541	11,506	324.7	300.1	337.2	413.1		
25-44	132,589	77,499	41,329	13,762	291.4	281.7	294.7	346.7		
45-64	106,902	69,749	23,134	14,019	305.0	303.5	294.7	331.7		
65+	61,035	38,023	14,013	8,999	411.8	395.6	420.4	479.2		
Male										
All ages	266,528	152,746	80,391	33,391	319.7	312.1	328.4	335.9		
0-4	43,978	23,607	16,252	4,119	439.5	423.5	478.7	396.8		
	78,175	42,592	27,234	8,348	446.3	449.3	472.6	367.1		
15-24	23,006	12,436	7,753	2,818	223.3	209.1	268.4	192.1		
25-44	50,249	28,194	15,059	6,996	230.2	216.3	220.0	360.2		
45-64	49,146	31,623	9,545	7,978	289.5	292.4	240.1	364.5		
65+	21,975	14,294	4,548	3,133	326.4	349.3	282.7	303.9		
<u>Female</u>										
All ages	349,319	209,003	100,004	40,313	397.2	388.0	404.0	432.9		
0-4	39,240	21,702	14,434	3,104	407.1	406.7	429.2	330.6		
	82,641	49,336	23,458	9,847	491.7	533.5	433.1	459.3		
15-24	48,282	26,805	12,788	8,689	414.4	375.9	399.4	658.8		
25-44	82,340	49,305	26,269	6,766	347.7	340.6	366.0	333.8		
45-64	57,756	38,126	13,589	6,041	319.5	313.4	350.7	296,4		
	39,060	23,729	9,465	5,866	482.9	430.0	549.0	693,4		

Table 4. Incidence of acute conditions according to residence by sex and condition group: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Both sexes All acute conditions Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic diseases Common cold Other upper respiratory All other respiratory	U. S. total Incide 367,941 44,240 20,381 23,858 215,347 115,292 27,089 72,966 20,362 49,468	Urban ence of actin the 221,720 26,343 14,036 12,307 131,019 73,901 16,559 40,559 12,597	Rura1 non- farm sute cond: susands 108,013 13,780 5,779 8,000 62,761 30,710 8,435	Resident Rural farm Ltions 38,209 4,118 566 3,552 21,567	U. S. total		Rural non-farm er 100 year 219.4	Rural farm persons
All acute conditions Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic diseases	367,941 44,240 20,381 23,858 215,347 115,292 27,089 72,966 20,362	221,720 26,343 14,036 12,307 131,019 73,901 16,559 40,559	108,013 13,780 5,779 8,000 62,761 30,710	38,209 4,118 566 3,552	214.8 25.8 11.9	215.6 25.6	219.4 28.0	198.5
All acute conditions Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic diseases	367,941 44,240 20,381 23,858 215,347 115,292 27,089 72,966 20,362	221,720 26,343 14,036 12,307 131,019 73,901 16,559 40,559	108,013 13,780 5,779 8,000 62,761 30,710	38,209 4,118 566 3,552	214.8 25.8 11.9	215.6 25.6	219.4 28.0	198.5
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic diseases	44,240 20,381 23,858 215,347 115,292 27,089 72,966 20,362	26,343 14,036 12,307 131,019 73,901 16,559 40,559	13,780 5,779 8,000 62,761 30,710	4,118 566 3,552	25.8 11.9	25.6	28.0	
The "virus" (NOS)	20,381 23,858 215,347 115,292 27,089 72,966 20,362	26,343 14,036 12,307 131,019 73,901 16,559 40,559	13,780 5,779 8,000 62,761 30,710	4,118 566 3,552	25.8 11.9	25.6	28.0	
Respiratory conditions	215,347 115,292 27,089 72,966 20,362	131,019 73,901 16,559 40,559	62,761 30,710		13.9	l .	11.7	21.4
Digestive system conditions	20,362		22 616	10,681 2,096	125.7 67.3 15.8	12.0 127.4 71.9 16.1	16.2 127.5 62.4 17.1	18,4 112,0 55,5 10,9
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	14 177	28,765	23,616 5,761 14,418	8,791 2,004 6,285	42.6 11.9 28.9	39.4 12.3 28.0	48.0 11.7 29.3	45.7 10.4 32.6
Open wounds, lacerations, contu- sions, and superficial injuries	14,177 23,424	8,585 13,587	3,944 7,069	1,648 2,769	8.3	8,3 13,2	8.0	8,6
Other injuriesOther conditions	11,867 38,524	6,594 22,996	3,405 11,293	1,868 4,235	6.9	6.4	14.4 6.9 22.9	14.4 9.7 22.0
Male								
All acute conditions	170,579	100,193	51,779	18,608	204.6	204.7	211.6	187.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic	22,407 9,720	13,284 6,587	6,997 2,933	2,127 199	26.9 11.7	27.1 13.5	28.6 12.0	21.4 2.0
diseases	12,687 95,796 51,911 11,106 32,780 9,005 28,917	6,696 56,558 32,768 6,467 17,323 5,442 16,150	4,063 28,900 14,104 3,836 10,960 2,640 9,109	1,928 10,338 5,038 803 4,497 923 3,658	15.2 114.9 62.3 13.3 39.3 10.8 34.7	13.7 115.6 67.0 13.2 35.4 11.1 33.0	16.6 118.1 57.6 15.7 44.8 10.8 37.2	19.4 104.0 50.7 8.1 45.2 9.3 36.8
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	7,921	4,521	2,345	1,055	9.5	9.2	9.6	10.6
sions, and superficial injuries Other injuries Other conditions	14,105 6,891 14,454	7,997 3,633 8,758	4,451 2,312 4,134	1,657 946 1,562	16.9 8.3 17.3	16.3 7.4 17.9	18.2 9.4 16.9	16.7 9.5 15.7
Female All acute conditions	107 269	101 507	***					
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS)	21,833 10,661	121,527 13,059 7,449	6,783 2,846	19,601 1,991 367	224.4 24.8 12.1	225.6 24.2 13.8	227.2 27.4 11.5	210.5 21.4 3.9
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	11,171 119,551	5,610 74,461	3,937	1,624 11,229	12.7 135.9	10.4 138.2	15.9 136.8	17,4 120,6
Other upper respiratory	63,382 15,983 40,186 11,357	41,133 10,091 23,236 7,155	16,606 4,599 12,656 3,121	5,642 1,293 4,294 1,081	72.1 18.2 45.7 12.9	76.4 18.7 43.1 13.3	67.1 18.6 51.1 12.6	60.6 13.9 46.1 11.6
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	20,551 6,256	4,064	5,310	2,627	7.1	7.5	6.5	28.2
Open wounds, lacerations, contu- sions, and superficial injuries Other injuries	9,319 4,976 24,070	5,590 2,961 14,238	2,618 1,093 7,159	1,112 922 2,673	10.6 5.7 27.4	10.4 5.5 26.4	10.6 4.4 28.9	11.9 9.9 28.7

Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 5. Days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions according to residence by sex and condition group: United States, July 1958-June 1959

Data are based on nousehold interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 1.]

				Reside	nce			*****	
Sex and condition group	U, S, total	Urban	Rural non- farm	Rural farm	U.S. total	Urban	Rural non- farm	Rural farm	
	Days		icted acti	lvity	Da		100 perso	ons	
Both sexes						per year			
All acute conditions	1,446,313	838,555	437,584	170,174	844.3	815,6	888.8	883.9	
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic diseases	203,719 67,707 136,012	121,541 47,818 73,723	63,605 18,133	18,572 1,756	118.9 39.5	118.2 46.5	129.2 36.8	96.5 9.1	
Respiratory conditions Common cold Other upper respiratory All other respiratory Digestive system conditions	700,072 304,525 89,198 306,349 64,566	419,218 190,895 52,171 176,152 38,061	45,473 203,253 84,172 27,433 91,648 20,527	16,816 77,601 29,458 9,593 38,550 5,978	79.4 408.7 177.8 52.1 178.8 37.7	71.7 407.7 185.7 50.7 171.3 37.0	92.4 412.8 171.0 55.7 186.2 41.7	87.3 403.1 153.0 49.8 200.2 31.0	
Injuries	270,562 142,651	145,954 80,095	84,418	40,190	157.9	142.0	171.5	208.7	
Open wounds, lacerations, contu- sions, and superficial injuries- Other injuriesOther conditions	87,716 40,195 207,395	45,605 20,254 113,780	28,951 11,949 65,781	19,038 13,160 7,992 27,834	83.3 51.2 23.5 121.1	77.9 44.4 19.7 110.7	58.8 24.3 133.6	98.9 68.4 41.5 144.6	
Male	207,555	113,700	05,701	27,034	121,1	110.7	133.0	144.0	
All acute conditions	622,572	352,337	188,542	81,694	746.8	719.9	770.3	821.8	
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic	104,235 30,335	61,149 20,834	33,983 8,888	9,103 613	125.0 36.4	124.9 42.6	138.8 36.3	91.6 6.2	
diseases	73,900 292,033 129,142 34,003 128,888 25,442 135,099	40,315 165,507 76,268 19,955 69,284 13,984 74,782	25,095 88,114 38,240 11,083 38,791 8,863 37,973	8,490 38,413 14,634 2,965 20,813 2,594 22,344	88.7 350.3 154.9 40.8 154.6 30.5 162.1	82.4 338.2 155.8 40.8 141.6 28.6 152.8	102.5 360.0 156.2 45.3 158.5 36.2 155.1	85.4 386.4 147.2 29.8 209.4 26.1 224.8	
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	73,393	42,794	19,155	11,444	88.0	87.4	78.3	115.1	
sions, and superficial injuries- Other injuries	41,471 20,234 65,763	22,361 9,627 36,914	13,177 5,641 19,609	5,934 4,966 9,240	49.7 24.3 78.9	45.7 19.7 75.4	53.8 23.0 80.1	59.7 50.0 92.9	
<u>Female</u>							j		
All acute conditions	823,741	486,218	249,042	88,481	936.7	902,5	1,006.0	950.1	
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic	99,484 37,372	60,393 26,984	29,622 9,245	9,470 1,143	113.1 42.5	112,1 50.1	119,7 37.3	101.7 12.3	
Respiratory conditions	62,113 408,038 175,383 55,194	33,409 253,712 114,627 32,216	20,378 115,139 45,932 16,350	8,326 39,188 14,823 6,628	70.6 464.0 199.4 62.8	62.0 471.0 212.8 59.8	82,3 465,1 185,5 66,0	89.4 420.8 159.2 71.2	
All other respiratory Digestive system conditions Injuries Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	177,461 39,124 135,463	106,868 24,077 71,171	52,857 11,664 46,446	17,736 3,384 17,845	201.8 44.5 154.0	198.4 44.7 132.1	213.5 47.1 187.6	190.4 36.3 191.6	
Open wounds, lacerations, contu- sions, and superficial injuries- Other injuries	69,257 46,245 19,960	37,301 23,244 10,627	24,363 15,775 6,308	7,593 7,226 3,026	78.8 52.6 22.7	69.2 43.1 19.7	98.4 63.7 25.5	81.5 77.6 32.5	
Other conditions	141,631	76,866	46,172	18,594	161.1	142.7	186.5	199.7	

Table 6. Days of bed disability associated with acute conditions according to residence by sex and condition group: United States, July 1958-June 1959

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 1.

				Residenc	:e	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·
Sex and condition group	U. S. total	Urban	Rural non- farm	Rural farm	U. S. total	Urban	Rural non- farm	Rural farm
Both sexes	Da	•	i disabili nusands	Lty	Day	s per l	_	ons
		1	l	1		1]	
All acute conditions	615,847	361,749	180,395	73,704	359.5	351.8	366.4	382.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic	90,770 34,642	53,605 23,609	29,201 10,062	7,965 970	53.0 20.2	52.1 23.0	59.3 20.4	41.4 5.0
diseases	56,129	29,996	19,138	6,995	32.8	29.2	38.9	36.3
Respiratory conditions	326,024 113,388	196,692 71,502	92,602	36,731 11,447	190.3	191.3	188.1	190.8 59.5
Other upper respiratory	42,721	26,488	30,439 12,447	3,787	24.9	25.8	25.3	19.7
All other respiratory	169,915	98,702	49,716	21,497	99.2	96.0	101.0	111.7
Digestive system conditions	28,787	16,228	9,563	2,996	16.8	15.8	19.4	15.6
Injuries	83,762	47,240	22,398	14,124	48.9	45.9	45.5	73.4
Fractures, dislocations, sprains,		06.010	1	7 070	06.0	06.0	۵, ۵	0.5
and strains Open wounds, lacerations, contu-	45,903	26,919	11,912	7,072	26.8	26.2	24.2	36.7
sions, and superficial injuries	25,515	13,900	6,644	4,970	14.9	13.5	13.5	25.8
Other injuries	12,345	6,421	3,843	2,081	7.2	6.2	7.8	10.8
Other conditions	86,504	47,985	26,631	11,889	50.5	46.7	54.1	61.8
<u>Male</u>				:				
All acute conditions	266,528	152,746	80,391	33,391	319.7	312.1	328.4	335.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	46,804	26,772	16,041	3,991	56.1	54.7	65.5	40,1
The "virus" (NOS)	15,863	10,551	4,961	352	19.0	21.6	20.3	3.5
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	20.041	16 001	11 000	2 (10	27.1		45.0	
Respiratory conditions	30,941	16,221	11,080	3,640	37.1	33.1	45.3	36.6
Common cold	48,349	78,971 29,501	40,977 13,402	18,120 5,447	165.6 58.0	161.4	167.4 54.8	182.3
Other upper respiratory	17,409	9,693	6,129	1,587	20.9	19.8	25.0	54.8 16.0
All other respiratory	72,309	39,777	21,446	11,086	86.7	81.3	87.6	111.5
Digestive system conditions	10,153	6,059	3,390	704	12.2	12.4	13.9	7.1
Injuries	43,714	25,558	11,359	6,797	52.4	52.2	46.4	68.4
Fractures, dislocations, sprains,				·				
and strains	25,273	15,734	5,449	4,091	30.3	32.1	22.3	41.2
Open wounds, lacerations, contu- sions, and superficial injuries	11.664	6 560	2 200	, , , ,				
Other injuries	11,664	6,562 3,262	3,388	1,714	14.0	13.4	13.8	17.2
Other conditions	27,790	15,386	2,522 8,624	993 3,779	8.1	6.7 31.4	10.3 35.2	10.0 38.0
	,,,,,,	15,500	0,024	3,,,,	33,3	J1,4	3,.2	30.0
<u>Female</u>	Į					-		
All acute conditions	349,319	209,003	100,004	40,313	397.2	388.0	404.0	432.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	43,967	26,833	13,160	3,974	50.0	49.8	53.2	42.7
The "virus" (NOS)	18,779	13,059	5,102	619	21.4	24.2	20.6	6,6
Other infectious and parasitic								
diseases	25,188	13,774	8,058	3,355	28.6	25.6	32.5	36.0
Respiratory conditions	187,956	117,721	51,625	18,611	213.7	218.5	208.5	199.8
Other upper respiratory	65,039 25,312	42,001 16,795	17,038	6,000	74.0	78.0	68.8	64.4
All other respiratory	97,605	58,925	6,318 28,270	2,200 10,411	28.8 111.0	31.2	25.5	23.6
Digestive system conditions	18,634	10,169	6,173	2,292	21.2	18.9	114.2 24.9	111.8 24.6
Injuries	40,048	21,681	11,040	7,327	45.5	40.2	44.6	78.7
Fractures, dislocations, sprains,				·				
and strains	20,629	11,185	6,463	2,981	23.5	20.8	26.1	32.0
Open wounds, lacerations, contu- sions, and superficial injuries	12 000	7 200	, ,,,,					
Other injuries	13,850 5,568	7,338	3,256	3,257	15.7	13.6	13.2	35.0
Other conditions	58,714	3,159 32,598	1,321	1,089	6,3	5,9	5.3	11.7
12	,,	J~, JJ0	20,007	8,109	66.8	60.5	72.7	87.1

Table 7. Incidence of acute conditions according to region by sex and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civillan noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

										, 	
					Reg	1on					
Sex and age	U.S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West	U.S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West	
Both sexes	Inciden	ce of acu	te condit	ions in t	housands	Conditions per 100 persons per year					
All ages	367,941	93,359	112,176	99,876	62,530	214.8	219.0	212.9	194.5	253.7	
0-4	69,308	15,704	21,487	19,295	12,821	352.8	365.2	333.5	323.7	435.6	
5-14	101,319	26,458	30,858	26,117	17,886	295.2	335.8	292.0	244.1	345.2	
15-24	43,697	10,770	12,197	13,689	7,041	199.0	211.1	184.6	187.8	238.5	
25-44	83,765	22,405	26,120	20,552	14,688	184.1	192.2	184.8	157.6	220.2	
45-64	50,006	12,615	15,516	14,017	7,859	142.7	131.1	149.1	137.2	163.4	
65+	19,846	5,407	5,999	6,205	2,235	133.9	132.7	132.8	150.2	106.6	
<u>Male</u>											
All ages	170,579	42,736	51,900	46,108	29,835	204.6	206.5	199.3	186.9	249.6	
0-4	37,238	8,501	11,494	10,949	6,294	372.1	381.2	350.7	364.8	419.9	
5-14	51,634	13,240	16,105	13,123	9,165	294.8	334.1	295.8	240.7	344.8	
15-24	16,902	4,359	4,255	5,500	2,787	164.1	176.5	140.1	158.4	210.7	
25-44	34,722	8,782	10,635	8,241	7,063	159.1	157.6	151.5	135.3	224.8	
45-64	22,999	5,738	7,162	6,527	3,573	135.5	123.6	139.3	135.2	151.1	
65+	7,085	2,115	2,250	1,768	952	105.2	116.6	106.1	96.5	98.6	
<u>Female</u>											
All ages	197,362	50,623	60,276	53,767	32,695	224.4	230.7	226.3	201.6	257.5	
0-4	32,070	7,203	9,993	8,346	6,527	332.7	348.0	315.7	282.1	452.0	
5-14	49,685	13,218	14,753	12,994	8,722	295.6	337.6	288.0	247,7	345.7	
15-24	26,795	6,411	7,942	8,189	4,253	230.0	243.6	222.3	214.4	261.2	
25-44	49,044	13,622	15,485	12,312	7,625	207.1	223.8	217.7	177.2	216.2	
45-64	27,007	6,877	8,354	7,490	4,286	149.4	138.2	158.7	138.9	175.4	
65+	12,761	3,292	3,749	4,437	1,283	157.8	145.7	156.3	193.0	113.5	

Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 8. Days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions according to region by sex and age:

United States, July 1958-June 1959

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II

<u></u>					Reg	ion					
Sex and age	U, S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West	U. S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West	
Both sexes	Days of	Days of restricted activity in thousands					Days per 100 persons per year				
All ages	1,446,313	370,631	376,878	440,604	258,200	844.3	869.4	715.4	858.2	1,047.5	
0-4	197,576	55,338	47,797	53,108	41,332	1,005.7	1,286.9	742.0	890.9	1,404.4	
5-14	366,601	98,805	98,197	98,998	70,601	1,068.1	1,254.2	929.4	925.4	1,362.7	
15-24	159,416	38,880	33,959	62,441	24,136	726.2	762.2	513.8	856.4	817.6	
25-44	306,156	78,567	80,987	87,819	58,783	672.8	673.8	573.0	673.5	881.4	
45-64	264,589	62,798	70,057	85,614	46,120	754.8	652.9	673.2	837.7	959. 0	
65+	151,975	36,243	45,880	52,624	17,228	1,025.4	889.6	1,015.3	1,273.6	821.9	
Male			!			ĺ					
All ages	622,572	160,700	158,302	190,980	112,591	746.8	776.6	607.9	774.1	941.9	
0-4	106,301	28,421	23,398	31,024	23,459	1,062.3	1,274.5	714.0	1,033.8	1,565.0	
5-14	185,177	49,370	50,284	51,229	34,295	1,057.2	1,245.8	923.7	939.6	1,290.3	
15-24	52,575	12,007	11,804	20,454	8,310	510.3	486.3	388.5	589.1	628.1	
25-44	107,425	29,899	27,975	29,092	20,459	492.2	536.5	398.5	477.8	651.1	
45-64	113,604	26,993	28,235	38,512	19,863	669.1	581.2	549.1	798.0	839.9	
65+	57,491	14,011	16,605	20,669	6,205	853.9	772.4	783.3	1,128.2	642.3	
<u>Female</u>											
All ages	823,741	209,931	218,576	249,625	145,609	936.7	956.9	820.6	936.0	1,146.9	
0-4	91,275	26,917	24,399	22,085	17,873	946.9	1,300.3	770.9	746.4	1,237.7	
5-14	181,424	49,435	47,914	47,769	36,307	1,079.5	1,262.7	935.3	910.6	1,439.0	
15-24	106,841	26,873	22,155	41,987	15,825	917.0	1,021.0	620.2	1,099,4	972.1	
25-44	198,732	48,668	53,012	58,728	38,325	839.3	799.7	745.2	845.0	1,086.6	
45-64	150,986	35,805	41,822	47,102	26,256	835,2	719.7	794.5	873.2	1,074.3	
65+	94,484	22,232	29,275	31,954	11,023	1,168.2	983.7	1,220.8	1,389.9	975.5	

Table 9. Days of bed disability associated with acute conditions according to region by sex and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civillan noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

					Reg	1on					
Sex and age	ป. S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West	U. S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West	
Both sexes	Days	Days of bed disability in thousands					Days per 100 persons per year				
All ages	615,847	152,811	166,526	187,633	108,878	359.5	358.4	316.1	365.5	441.7	
0-4	83,218	20,221	24,258	21,281	17,457	423.6	470.3	376.6	357.0	593.2	
5-14	160,816	41,958	43,016	44,311	31,531	468.5	532.6	407.1	414.2	608.6	
15-24	71,288	19,710	15,967	24,604	11,007	324.7	386.4	241.6	337.5	372.9	
25-44	132,589	34,890	36,486	37,715	23,499	291.4	299.2	258.1	289.2	352.4	
45-64	106,902	21,505	27,781	38,553	19,063	305.0	223.6	266.9	377.2	396.4	
65+	61,035	14,527	19,0 1 8	21,169	6,322	411.8	356.6	420.8	512.3	301.6	
Male											
A11 ages	266,528	61,941	69,555	86,432	48,600	319.7	299.3	267.1	350.3	406.6	
0-4	43,978	10,848	12,355	11,990	8,785	439.5	486.5	377.0	399.5	586.1	
5-14	78,175	18,502	21,000	23,369	15,304	446.3	466.9	385.7	428.6	575.8	
15-24	23,006	6,299	4,639	7,993	4,075	223.3	255.1	152.7	230.2	308.0	
25-44	50,249	12,081	13,433	14,900	9,835	230.2	216.8	191.4	244.7	313.0	
45-64	49,146	10,030	10,483	19,954	8,678	289.5	216.0	203.9	413.5	366.9	
65+	21,975	4,180	7,645	8,225	1,924	326.4	230.4	360.6	449.0	199.2	
<u>Female</u>	İ					1					
All ages	349,319	90,870	96,970	101,201	60,278	397.2	414.2	364.1	379.5	474.8	
0-4	39,240	9,374	11,903	9,291	8,672	407.1	452.9	376.1	314.0	600.6	
	82,641	23,456	22,016	20,942	16,228	491.7	599.1	429.7	399.2	643.2	
1.5-24	48,282	13,410	11,328	16,611	6,932	414.4	509.5	317.1	435.0	425.8	
25-44	82,340	22,809	23,053	22,815	13,664	347.7	374.8	324.1	328.3	387.4	
45-64	57,756	11,475	17,299	18,599	10,384	319.5	230.7	328.6	344.8	424.9	
	3 9,060	10,346	11,373	12,943	4,398	482.9	457.8	474.3	563.0	389.2	

Table 10. Incidence of acute conditions according to region by sex and condition group: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on nousehold interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

and tables of sampling err	rors are gl	ven in App	endix I. L	erinitions			en in Appe	naix iij		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u></u>	,	Regio	n				,
Sex and condition group	U.S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West	U.S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West
P-til-	In		of acute n thousan		ทร	Со		per 100 er year	persons	
Both sexes				1	ī		i	ı		1
All acute conditions	367,941	93,359	112,176	99,876	62,530	214.8	219.0	212,9	194.5	253.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic diseases	44,240 20,381	17,617	7,632 1,788 5,844	13,401 6,195 7,205	5,591 833 4,758	25.8 11.9	41.3 27.1 14.2	14.5 3.4 11.1	26.1 12.1 14.0	22.7 3.4 19.3
Respiratory conditions Common cold Other upper respiratory All other respiratory Digestive system conditions Injuries	23,858 215,347 115,292 27,089 72,966 20,362 49,468	6,052 52,131 32,683 8,849 10,600 4,965 10,455	71,400 33,286 7,414 30,699 5,737 16,193	52,360 31,245 6,698 14,416 6,525 14,512	39,457 18,078 4,128 17,250 3,135 8,309	125.7 67.3 15.8 42.6 11.9 28.9	122.3 76.7 20.8 24.9 11.6 24.5	135.5 63.2 14.1 58.3 10.9 30.7	102.0 60.9 13.0 28.1 12.7 28.3	160.1 73.3 16.7 70.0 12.7 33.7
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains Open wounds, lacerations, contu-	14,177	3,218	4,479	3,812	2,668	8.3	7.5	8.5	7.4	10.8
sions, and superficial injuries- Other injuriesOther conditions	23,424 11,867 38,524	4,863 2,374 8,192	7,630 4,084 11,215	7,147 3,553 13,079	3,785 1,856 6,039	13.7 6.9 22.5	11.4 5.6 19.2	14.5 7.8 21.3	13.9 6.9 25.5	15.4 7.5 24.5
<u>Male</u>							ļ			
All acute conditions	170,579	42,736	51,900	46,108	29,835	204.6	206.5	199.3	186.9	249.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic	22,407 9,720	8,533 5,484	3,764 889	7,009 3,034	3,101 313	26.9 11.7	41.2 26.5	14.5 3.4	28.4 12.3	25.9 2.6
diseases	12,687 95,796 51,911 11,106 32,780 9,005 28,917	3,049 22,845 14,251 3,718 4,877 2,454 5,609	2,875 31,401 15,064 2,877 13,460 2,550 10,166	3,975 23,410 13,956 2,674 6,780 2,915 8,276	2,788 18,140 8,640 1,837 7,664 1,086 4,866	15.2 114.9 62.3 13.3 39.3 10.8 34.7	14.7 110.4 68.9 18.0 23.6 11.9 27.1	11.0 120.6 57.8 11.0 51.7 9.8 39.0	16.1 94.9 56.6 10.8 27.5 11.8 33.5	23.3 151.8 72.3 15.4 64.1 9.1 40.7
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	7,921	1,654	2,845	1,934	1,489	9.5	8.0	10.9	7.8	12.5
sions, and superficial injuries- Other injuriesOther conditions	14,105 6,891 14,454	2,874 1,081 3,294	4,687 2,634 4,019	4,264 2,078 4,498	2,280 1,098 2,642	16.9 8.3 17.3	13,9 5.2 15.9	18.0 10.1 15.4	17.3 8.4 18.2	19.1 9.2 22.1
<u>Female</u> All acute conditions	107 363	50,623	60 276	63 767	32,695	224,4	230.7	226.3	201.6	257.5
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS)	21,833 10,661	9,083 6,081	3,867 899	6,392 3,161	2,490 520	24.8	41.4 27.7	14.5 3.4	24.0 11.9	19.6
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	11,171 119,551	3,003	2,968 39,999 18,222 4,537 17,239 3,188 6,027	3,230	1,970 21,317 9,438 2,292 9,587 2,048 3,443	12.7 135.9 72.1 18.2 45.7 12.9 23.4	13.7 133.5 84.0 23.4 26.1 11.4 22.1	11.1 150.2 68.4 17.0 64.7 12.0 22.6	12.1 108.6 64.8 15.1 28.6 13.5 23.4	15.5 167.9 74.3 18.1 75.5 16.1 27.1
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	6,256	1,564	1,634	1,878	1,180	7.1	7.1	6.1	7.0	9,3
Open wounds, lacerations, contu- sions, and superficial injuries- Other injuries	9,319 4,976 24,070	1,989 1,293 4,897	2,943 1,450 7,196	2,882 1,475 8,580	1,505 758 3,397	10.6 5.7 27.4	9.1 5.9 22.3	11.0 5.4 27.0	10.8 5.5 32.2	11.9 6.0 26.8

Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 11. Days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions according to region by sex and condition group:

United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civillan moninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

					Region					
Sex and condition group	U. S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West	U.S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West
	D	ays of re	stricted thousands	activity			Days	per 100 p per year		
Both sexes				,			1	. ,		
All acute conditions	1,446,313	370,631	376,878	440,604	258,200	844.3	869,4	715.4	858.2	1,047.5
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS)	203,719 67,707	76,296 38,285	33,106 4,818	61,475 19,973	32,843 4,632	118.9 39.5	179.0 89.8	62.8 9.1	119.7 38.9	133,2 18.8
Other infectious and parasitic	0,,,0,	30,203	1,010	17,773	4,052			1		
diseases	136,012	38,011	28,288	41,503	28,211	79.4	89.2	53.7	80.8	114.4
Respiratory conditions	700,072	172,604	210,008	188,164	129,296	408.7	404.9	398,7 158.8	366.5 165.6	524.5 195.7
Common cold	304,525 89,198	87,665 31,734	83,628 21,612	84,997 23,723	48,234 12,130	177.8 52.1	205.6 74.4	41.0	46.2	49.2
Other upper respiratory	306,349	53,205	104,768	79,444	68,932	178.8	124.8	198.9	154.7	279.6
Digestive system conditions	64,566	13,837	15,622	24,990	10,117	37.7	32.5	29.7	48.7	41.0
Injuries	270,562	64,012	62,527	95,529	48,493	157.9	150.2	118.7	186.1	196.7
Fractures, dislocations, sprains,		,	-	·						
and strains	142,651	34,600	34,339	44,835	28,876	83.3	81.2	65.2	87.3	117.
Open wounds, lacerations, contu-							٠			
sions, and superficial injuries-	87,716	19,846	18,979	37,256	11,635	51.2	46.6	36.0	72.6	47.4 32.4
Other injuries	40,195	9,566	9,209	13,438	7,982	23.5	22.4 102.9	17.5 105.6	26.2 137.2	151.9
Other conditions	207,395	43,883	55,614	70,446	37,451	121.1	104.9	100,00	137.2	131.2
Male										
All acute conditions	622,572	160,700	158,302	190,980	112,591	746.8	776.6	607.9	774.1	941,9
	10/ 225	34 806	18,290	32,353	18,785	125,0	168,2	70.2	131.1	157.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	104,235 30,335	34,806 17,073	1,891	8,799	2,573	36.4	82.5	7.3	35.7	21.5
The "virus" (NOS)	30,323	17,075	2,071	,,,,,	_,,,,,	****	"-"	,	1 " "	
diseases	73,900	17,733	16,399	23,555	16,212	88.7	85.7	63,0	95.5	135.6
Respiratory conditions	292,033	71,301	81,759	86,552	52,422	350.3	344.6	314.0	350.8	438.
Common cold	129,142	35,987	34,209	38,143	20,803	154.9	173.9	131.4	154.6	174.0
Other upper respiratory	34,003	12,202	7,527	9,264	5,010	40.8	59.0	28.9	37.5	41.
All other respiratory	128,888	23,111	40,023	39,145	26,609	154.6	111.7	153.7	158.7 37.3	222. 25.
Digestive system conditions	25,442	5,721	7,439	9,196	3,086	30.5 162.1	27.6 162.6	28.6 123.8	176.0	215
Injuries	135,099	33,638	32,236	43,434	25,791	102.1	102.0	123.0	1,0,0	m121
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	73,393	19,328	16,246	23,311	14,508	88.0	93.4	62.4	94.5	121.
Open wounds, lacerations, contu-	/3,3/3	1 22,000		,	"",""			1		
sions, and superficial injuries-	41,471	8,861	10,664	15,866	6,081	49.7	42.8	40.9	64.3	50.
Other injuries	20,234	5,449	5,326	4,257	5,203	24.3	26.3	20.5	17.3	43.
Other conditions	65,763	15,235	18,578	19,444	12,506	78.9	73.6	71.3	78.8	104.
Female					ļ					
	000 7/1	200 001	210 576	249,625	145,609	936.7	956.9	820.6	936.0	1,146.
All acute conditions	823,741	209,931	218,576	249,023	143,007	230.7		0.010	1330.0	.,.,.,.
	00.404	41 400	14,815	29,122	14,058	113.1	189.1	55.6	109,2	110.
Infectious and parasitic diseases	99,484	41,490	2,926	11,174	2,059	42.5	96.7	11.0	41.9	16.
The "virus" (NOS)	37,372	21,212	2,520	1,	,,	/				
diseases	62,113	20,277	11,889	17,948	11,998	70.6	92,4	44.6	67.3	94.
Respiratory conditions	408,038	101,303	128,249	101,612	76,874	464.0	461.7	481,5	381.0	605.
Common cold	175,383	51,678	49 419	46,854	27,431	199,4	235.6		175.7	216.
Other upper respiratory	55,194	19,531	14,085	14,459	7,120	62.8	89.0		54.2	56.
All other respiratory	177,461	30,093	64,745	40,299	42,323	201.8	137.2			333. 55.
Digestive system conditions	39,124	8,115	8,183	15,794	7,031	44.5	37.0		59.2 195.3	178.
Injuries	135,463	30,374	30,292	52,095	22,702	154.0	138.4	113.7	1,23,3	1,0,
Fractures, dislocations, sprains,	40.05	15 020	10 002	91 524	1/ 369	78.8	69.6	67.9	80.7	113.
and strains	69,257	15,272	18,093	21,524	14,368	l ′°'°	0,,0	",,,	""	
Open wounds, lacerations, contu-	46,245	10,985	8,315	21,390	5,554	52.6	50.1	31.2	80.2	43.
sions, and superficial injuries- Other injuries	19,960	4,116	3,884	9,181	2,779	22.7	18.8	14,6	34.4	21,
Other conditions	141,631	28,648	37,036	51,002		161.1	130.6	139.0	191.2	196,
Action Colleterano	~	1,*,*	1	1	1 '	1	1	1	l	l

Table 12. Days of bed disability associated with acute conditions according to region by sex and condition group:
United States, July 1958-June 1959

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11

. tables of sampling e	rrors are gi	уен іп мрре	and ix i. D	erini(Ions		e given i	in Appendi:	x 11]	·	
Sex and condition group	 	T	,		Region	 -		T	<u> </u>	
Market 1 1994 Mark	U. S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West	U.S. total	North- east	North Central	South	West
Both sexes			f bed dis n thousan				Days	per 100 per yea		
All acute conditions	615,847	152,811	166,526	187,633	108,878	359.5	358.4	316.1	365.5	441.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic diseases	90,770 34,642 56,129	33,458 19,855 13,603	14,386 2,928 11,458	29,192 10,139 19,053	13,734 1,720 12,014	53.0 20.2 32.8	78.5 46.6 31.9	27.3 5.6	19.7	55.7 7.0
Respiratory conditions	326,024 113,388 42,721 169,915 28,787	77,821 33,272 15,882 28,666 5,248	98,771 30,571 10,741 57,459 7,000	89,523 33,580 10,113 45,831 11,305	59,909 15,964 5,986 37,959 5,234	190.3 66.2 24.9 99.2 16.8	182.5 78.0 37.3 67.2 12.3	21.8 187.5 58.0 20.4 109.1 13.3	37.1 174.4 65.4 19.7 89.3 22.0	48.7 243.0 64.8 24.3 154.0 21.2
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	83,762 45,903	18,731 9,549	21,857 11,056	26,800 15,885	9,413	48.9	43.9	41.5	52.2 30.9	66.4 38.2
Open wounds, lacerations, contu- sions, and superficial injuries- Other injuries	25,515 12,345 86,504	6,851 2,330 17,553	7,098 3,703 24,511	8,037 2,879 30,813	3,529 3,432 13,628	14.9 7.2 50.5	16.1 5.5 41.2	13.5 7.0 46.5	15.7 5.6 60.0	14.3 13.9 55.3
<u>Male</u>	,	,	.,	,	,	33.3	1 72.2	40.3	00.0	33,3
All acute conditions	266,528	61,941	69,555	86,432	48,600	219.7	299,3	267.1	350.3	406.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic	46,804 15,863	14,345 8,828	7,462 1,034	17,067 5,093	7,929 907	56.1 19.0	69.3 42.7	28.7 4.0	69.2 20,6	66.3 7.6
diseases	30,941 138,068 48,349 17,409 72,309 10,153 43,714	5,517 31,460 13,025 6,418 12,016 1,634 8,410	6,428 39,049 13,964 3,314 21,771 2,828 11,854	11,974 43,075 14,360 5,314 23,401 4,099	7,022 24,483 7,000 2,362 15,121 1,592	37.1 165.6 58.0 20.9 86.7 12.2	26.7 152.0 62.9 31.0 58.1	24.7 149.9 53.6 12.7 83.6 10.9	48.5 174.6 58.2 21.5 94.8 16.6	58.7 204.8 58.6 19.8 126.5 13.3
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	25,273	5,929	5,213	13,502 8,880	9,948 5,251	30.3	40.6 28.7	45,5 20.0	54.7 36.0	83.2 43.9
sions, and superficial injuries- Other injuriesOther conditions	11,664 6,776 27,790	1,869 611 6,092	4,058 2,584 8,362	3,564 1,057 8,689	2,173 2,524 4,648	14.0 8.1 33.3	9.0 3.0 29.4	15.6 9.9 32.1	14.4 4.3 35.2	18,2 21,1 38,9
<u>Female</u>										
All acute conditions	349,319	90,870	96,970	101,201	60,278	397.2	414.2	364.1	379.5	474.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases The "virus" (NOS) Other infectious and parasitic	43,967 18,779	19,113 11,027	6,924 1,894	12,125 5,045	5,805 813	50.0 21.4	87.1 50.3	26.0 7.1	45.5 18.9	45.7 6.4
diseases	25,188 187,956 65,039 25,312 97,605 18,634 40,048	8,086 46,361 20,247 9,464 16,650 3,614 10,321	5,031 59,722 16,607 7,427 35,688 4,172 10,003	7,080 46,448 19,220 4,798 22,429 7,206 13,298	4,992 35,426 8,964 3,624 22,838 3,641 6,426	28.6 213.7 74.0 28.8 111.0 21.2 45.5	36.9 211.3 92.3 43.1 75.9 16.5 47.0	18.9 224.2 62.3 27.9 134.0 15.7 37.6	26.5 174.2 72.1 18.0 84.1 27.0 49.9	39.3 279.0 70.6 28.5 179.9 28.7 50.6
And strains	20,629 13,850	3,620 4,982	5,843 3,040	7,004 4,472	4,162 1,356	23.5	16.5	21.9 11.4	26.3 16.8	32.8 10.7
Other injuriesOther conditions	5,568 58,714	1,719	1,120 16,149	1,821 22,124	908 8,980	6.3	7.8	4.2	6.8	7.2

Table 13. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this report by residence, sex, and age:
United States, July 1958-June 1959

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix [1]

		Resi	dence	
Sex and age	U.S. total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Both sexes	, i	Population	in thousands	
All ages	171,300	102,815	49,232	19,253
0-4	19,646	10,910	6,758	1,977
5-14	34,323	18,728	11,177	4,419
15-24	21,953	13,077	6,091	2,785
25-44	45,502	27,510	14,023	3,969
45-64	35,055	22,979	7,850	4,226
	14,821	9,611	3,333	1,878
<u>Male</u>				-
All ages	83,360	48,943	24,476	9,941
0-4	10,007	5,574	3,395	1,038
5-14	17,516	9,480	5,762	2,274
15-24	10,302	5,946	2,889	1,467
25-44	21,824	13,035	6,846	1,942
45-64	16,978	10,814	3,975	2,189
	6,733	4,092	1,609	1,031
<u>Female</u>				
All ages	87,941	53,872	24,756	9,313
0-4	9,639	5,336	3,363	939
5-14	16,807	9,247	5,416	2,144
15-24	11,651	7,130	3,202	1,319
25-44	23,678	14,475	7,177	2,027
45-64	18,077	12,165	3,875	2,038
	8,088	5,518	1,724	846

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in <u>Current Population Reports</u>: Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

Table 14. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this report by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general quallfications of the data, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II

pendix II]			Region		
Sex and age	U. S. total	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Both sexes		Popula	ition in thou	ısands	
All ages	171,300	42,632	52,678	51,340	24,650
0-4	19,646	4,300	6,442	5,961	2,943
	34,323	7,878	10,566	10,698	5,181
15-24	21,953	5,101	6,609	7,291	2,952
25-44	45,502	11,660	14,134	13,039	6,669
45-64	35,055	9,619	10,407	10,220	4,809
65+	14,821	4,074	4,519	4,132	2,096
<u>Male</u>				4, 4	
All ages	83,360	20,693	26,042	24,672	11,953
0-4	10,007	2,230	3,277	3,001	1,499
	17,516	3,963	5,444	5,452	2,658
15-24	10,302	2,469	3,038	3,472	1,323
25-44	21,824	5,573	7,020	6,089	3,142
45-64	16,978	4,644	5,142	4,826	2,365
	6,733	1,814	2,120	1,832	966
<u>Female</u>					
All ages	87,941	21,939	26,636	26,669	.12,696
0-4	9,639	2,070	3,165	2,959	1,444
	16,807	3,915	5,123	5,246	2,523
15-24	11,651	2,632	3,572	3,819	1,628
25-44	23,678	6,086	7,114	6,950	3,527
45-64	18,077	4,975	5,264	5,394	2,444
65+	8,088	2,260	2,398	2,299	1,130

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

APPENDIX I TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report, Acute Conditions, Geographic Distribution, is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey which cover separate health-related topics. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, which is a main aspect of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which elicits information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, medical care, and other health topics in addition to personal and demographic characteristics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of acute conditions for the specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who incurred acute conditions during the 2-week-recall period but who died prior to the interview.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, and other factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples for a calendar quarter or a year. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population and, through the larger consolidated sam-

ples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over the 12-month period ending June 28, 1959 included approximately 120,000 persons from 37,000 households in 6,200 segments, with representation from every State. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that, from the annual sample, tabulations can be provided for various geographic sections of the United States and for urban and rural sectors of the Nation.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of acute conditions occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. This factor is applied for more than 50 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population are computed for 60 age-sex-color classes, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample closely representative of the U.S. population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. For statistics which measure the prevalence of a characteristic at one point in time, consolidation of the weekly samples over any time period, such as a year, produces an estimate of the average prevalence of the characteristic during that time period.

For statistics which measure the incidence of conditions or disability days during a specified period of time, the procedure is different. For such items, the specified period on the questionnaire is the 2 weeks prior to the interview. Therefore, the response is multiplied by 6,5 to produce an estimate for the 13-week quarter, and the quarterly estimates are added to obtain an estimate of the incidence during any longer time period, such as a year. Thus, the experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-week period is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputed to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the other 4 percent was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews in the sampled households. Each person 18 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions which were not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report information of this type.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories, Except for certain over-all totals which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data which may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. The population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value obtained from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times as large.

In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors shown in this Appendix should be interpreted as providing an estimate of approximate standard error, rather than as the precise standard error for any specific statistic.

The following rules will enable the reader to determine the sampling errors for the data contained in

this report.

1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of acute conditions, the number of disability days, and the number of persons in a major activity category, are obtained from table I.

Example:

There were 44,240,000 infectious and parasitic diseases. Since the standard error for this estimate is not shown in table 1, it is necessary to interpolate between the standard error for 30,000,000 conditions which is 1,800,000 and the standard error for 50,000,000 conditions which is 2,500,000. Such interpolation gives 2,298,000 as the standard error for 44,240,000 conditions.

2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Approximate standard errors for the percentage of the acute conditions in a category are given in table II. Approximate standard errors for the percentage of the disability days in a category are given in table III. Examples:

(a) An estimated 12.0 percent of the 367,941,000 acute conditions were infectious and parasitic diseases. Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table II, it is necessary to interpolate between 10 percent and 25 percent to obtain 0.740 as the standard error of 12 percent for a base of 250,000,000 and 0.727 as the standard error of 12 percent with a base of 500,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.734 as the standard error for a statistic of 12.0 percent with a base of 367,941,000.

(b) An estimated 14.7 percent of the 615,847,000 days of bed disability due to acute conditions were caused by infectious and parasitic diseases. Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table III, it is necessary to interpolate between 10 percent and 25 percent to obtain 0.694 as the standard error for 14.7 percent for a base of 500,000,000 and 0.594 as the standard error of 14.7 percent with a base of 750,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.648 as the standard error of 14.7 percent with a base of 615,847,000.

3. Estimates of rates of the number of conditions or number of disability days for a specified number of persons in the population; Approximate standard errors for these rates are obtained as follows:

- (a) Obtain the standard error of the numerator from table I. Divide the standard error by the numerator itself. Square the result.
- (b) Obtain the standard error of the denominator from table I. Divide the standard error by the denominator itself. Square the result. (Note: where the denominator is adjusted to Bureau of the Census figures and not subject to sampling error, this quantity is zero.)
- (c) Add the answers from steps (a) and (b) above and extract the square root,
- (d) Multiply the answer from step (c) by the rate. The result is the approximate standard error

of the rate. This procedure normally gives an overestimate of the true sampling error.

Examples:

(a) There were 55.7 days of bed disability due to infectious and parasitic diseases per 100 persons in the West. Utilizing Rule I we find that the standard error for the numerator of 13,734,000 days is 1,761,000, and the standard error for the denominator of 24,650,000 persons in a region is 314,000. Completing the computation as follows:

$$55.7\sqrt{\left(\frac{1,761}{13,734}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{314}{24,650}\right)^2}$$

yields 7.19 as the standard error of 55.7 conditions per 100 persons in the West.

(b) There were 21.4 infectious and parasitic diseases per 100 persons living on rural farms. Utilizing Rule I we find that the standard error for the numerator of 4,118,000 conditions is 712,000, and the denominator has no sampling error. Completing the computation as follows:

$$21.4\sqrt{\left(\frac{712}{4,118}\right)^2+0}$$

yields 3.70 as the standard error of 21.4 conditions per 100 persons in a residence area.

Table II. Standard errors of percentage distributions of estimated number of acute conditions

When the	For estimated percentages of:						
base of the percentage is: (in thousands)	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50		
	The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:						
2,500 12,500 25,000 50,000	3.6 1.6 1.1 0.8	5.6 2.5 1.8 1.3	6.8 3.0 2.1 1.5	9.8 4.4 3.1 2.2	12.9 5.8 4.1 2.9		
75,000 125,000 250,000 500,000	0.7 0.5 0.4 0.3	1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4	1.2 1.0 0.7 0.5	1.8 1.4 1.0 0.7	2.4 1.8 1.3 0.9		

Table I. Standard errors for the estimated number of acute conditions, disability days, and persons in a region

(A1	(All numbers shown in thousands)				
When the	For estim	ates of the	number of:		
size of estimate is:	Acute conditions	Days of disability	Persons in a region		
	The approxi	mate standar	d error is:		
100 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 5,000	350 500 600 800 1,100 1,600 1,800	500 700 900 1,200 1,500 2,200	22 50 70 100 120 160 220 300 330		
30,000 50,000 100,000 200,000 500,000	2,500 3,500	2,700 3,500 5,500 8,000 15,000	350 400 		

NOTE: Since the estimated number of persons in any residence-age-sex class is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures, such estimates are not subject to sampling errors.

Table III. Standard errors of percentage distributions of estimated number of days of disability

When the base of the	For e	For estimated percentages of:				
percentage is: (in thousands)	2 or 98	5\or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50	
		error	ximate (expres ge poin		d	
2,500 12,500 25,000 50,000	4.2 1.9 1.3 0.9	6.5 2.9 2.1 1.5	9.0 4.0 2.8 2.0	13.0 5.8 4.1 2.9	15.0 6.7 4.7 3.4	
75,000 125,000 250,000 500,000	0.8 0.6 0.4 0.3	1.2 0.9 0.7 0.5	1.6 1.3 0.9 0.6	2.4 1.8 1.3 0.9	2.7 2.1 1.5 1.1	

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Acute Conditions

Acute condition,—An acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity during that 2-week period.

The exception to the above definition is that certain conditions, which by nature are considered to be chronic, are always classified as such regardless of onset. These conditions, which are excluded from this report, are listed below.

Conditions Always Classified as Chronic

Asthma or hay fever
Tuberculosis
Rheumatic fever
Hardening of the arteries
High blood pressure
Heart trouble
Stroke
Hemorrhoids or piles

Peptic ulcer

Kidney stones
Arthritis or rheumatism
Prostate trouble
Diabetes
Thyroid trouble or goiter
Any allergy
Epilepsy
Mental or nervous trouble
All impairments, as defined

Condition group.—Conditions are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview survey. In this report, all tables which have data classified by type of condition employ a 12 category regrouping. The International Classification code numbers included in each category are shown below.

Condition Groups

I Infectious and parasitic diseases
The "virus" (not otherwise specified)
Other infectious and parasitic diseases

II Respiratory conditions Common cold Other upper respiratory All other respiratory

III Digestive system conditions

IV Injuries

Practures, dislocations, sprains, strains Open wounds, lacerations, contusions, and superfictal injuries Other injuries

V Other conditions

Female genitourinary conditions and

conditions associated with pregnancy

All other conditions

International Classification Code Numbers

> 001-138 097 001-096, 098-138

470-529, 783 470 471-479, 510-517 480-509, 518-529, 783

530-589, 784

N800-N999 N800-N849

> N870-N929 N850-N869, N930-N999

Remaining code numbers

590-609, 620-689 All other code numbers Note: Although all the code numbers in the International Classification are accounted for in the list above, only those conditions which meet the definition of an acute condition are included in this report.

Onset of conditions.—A condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time when the person first felt sick or became injured, or it could be the time when the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a condition of which he was previously unaware.

Condition involving medical attention.—A condition involving medical attention is a condition for which a person consulted a physician for treatment or advice either at its onset or at any time thereafter during the 2-week period. Advice from the physician transmitted by telephone or through a nurse is counted as medical attention, as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If the physician is consulted about more than one condition at the same time, each condition is considered as having been medically attended.

For the purpose of this definition, physician includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

Condition involving restricted activity.—A condition involving restricted activity is a condition which caused a person to substantially reduce his normal activities for at least 1 entire day during the 2-week period.

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability days.—The disability days shown in this report are days of restricted activity or bed disability occurring in the 2 weeks prior to the interview week which were attributed to specific acute conditions. Since any particular day of disability may be due to more than one condition, the total days for all acute conditions may be larger than the number of days which persons actually experienced.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as with the day of the week or season of the year. Restricted activity covers the range from substantial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire day.

Bed-disability day.—A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Demographic Terms

 Λge .—The age recorded for each person is his age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and

combined into groups suitable for the purpose of the table.

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-non-farm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Urban.—The urban population includes all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which are incorporated as cities, boroughs, or villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm .- The rural-farm population includes all rural residents living on farms. In deciding whether the members of a household live on a farm or ranch, the statement of the household respondent is accepted with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rentfor house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as being on a farm. In all of these cases the living quarters are counted as being on a farm.

Rural-nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population.

Region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

Region	States Included

Northeast Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

North Central Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota,

South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia,

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma,

Texas

West Montana, Idaho, Wyoming,

Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington,

Oregon, California

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The Items below show the exact content and wording of the questionnaire used in the household survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person.

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NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURYEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY
Check List of Chronic Conditions	For	Forz	
1. Asthma or hay fever 14. Any other chronic stomach trouble 3. Chronic bronchilis 15. Kidney stones or chronic a Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 16. Arthrilis or rheumatism 5. Rheumatic fever 17. High blood pressure 18. Diabetes 19. Thyroid trouble 27. High blood pressure 19. Thyroid trouble or goiter 19. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 22. Mantal or nervous trouble 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 23. Tumor or cancer, cyst or 22. Chronic gailbladder or liver growth 25. Hernia or rupture 25. Hernia or rupture 25. Hernia or rupture 25. Hernia or rupture	Morkers and other persons except Rousewives and Children 1. Cannot work at all at present. 2. Can work but limited in amount or kind of work. 3. Can work but limited in kind or amount of outside activities. 2. Kot limited in any of these ways.	Children from 6 years old and others going to school 1. Cannot go to school at all at present time. 2. Can go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Can go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.	1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies. 2. Can go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. 3. Can go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
Card B	Card D	Card F	Card H
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY
Check List of Selected impairments	For: Housewife	For: Children under 6 years old	Family income during past 12 months
1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing 2. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses 3. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot 2. Stammering or other trouble with speech 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm 6. Missing toes, foot, or leg 7. Cerebral palsy 8. Paralysis of any kind 9. Repeated trouble with back or spine 10. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back	 Cannot keep house at all at present. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. Can keep house but limited in outside activities. Hot limited in any of these ways. 	 Cannot take part at all in ordinary play with other children. Can play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. Not limited in any of these ways. 	1. Under \$500 (Including loss) 2. \$500 - \$999 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999 9. \$10,000 and over





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